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... Dr. Charles Richet, the winner of the Nobel prize in medical science, has just been honored by his own country in a signal manner. The French government has conferred upon him the cravat of Commander of the Legion of Honor, and the Academy of Sciences has appointed him to the place left vacant by Dr. Championnière. This is a well deserved recognition of the ability and accomplishments of Dr. Richet, and the French Arbitration Society and the *Association de La Paix par le Droit* may well be proud to have such a man as their president.

Field Department Notes.

New England Department.

During the past month Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead has continued her lectures before schools, clubs, and churches in Boston and vicinity. Alfred Noyes, the English poet, has given readings before the Men's Club of the Old South Church and before the Boston City Club. Arrangements for these meetings were made by Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes. Mrs. Forbes is chairman of a committee that is arranging peace meetings to be held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at their State headquarters in Boston on March 10, and by the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Arlington Street Church, on March 20. The Massachusetts Peace Society will furnish speakers for these meetings. There will be a joint meeting under the auspices of the American School Peace League and the Massachusetts Peace Society in Boston, March 28. Mr. Edwin D. Mead arranged and presided at a meeting held on February 15 in Dr. Hale's church, under the joint auspices of the World Peace Foundation and the Massachusetts Peace Society. The speaker was Prof. Sidney L. Gulick, of Japan. The presentation of the case of Japan for fair treatment under American immigration laws was illuminating and impressive. Dr. Gulick also spoke before the Twentieth Century Club.

The judges of the Massachusetts State peace oratorical contest will be Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, Prof. Bliss Perry, Prof. George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard University, and Mr. Denis A. McCarthy, editor of the *Sacred Heart Review*. The contest will be held in Jordan Hall, Boston, April 16. It is expected that Boston University, Boston College, Tufts College, Clark College, and Holy Cross College will participate.

Among the places in which Dr. Tryon has given his stereopticon lecture on the Hundred Years of Peace recently are Portland, Me., and Laconia, N. H. As a result of his visit to Laconia, a local committee was appointed to consider the formation of a peace society there. Dr. Tryon served as recording secretary of the meeting of the Citizens' National Committee on February 11 in New York, which was held in the interest of the Third Hague Conference. He also spoke on this subject before the Providence Chamber of Commerce on February 18.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society a resolution was passed in which the hope was expressed "that the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States would co-operate with the President in taking such action as will make plain to all the nations of the world the determination of this country to keep its treaty obligations with unimpeachable honor."

Central West Department.

During the past month the director of the Central West Department has delivered the following addresses: January 22, before the Chicago Training School, on "International Peace and the Christian Missionary;" January 25, Chicago Association of Commerce (with Lord Kintore), on "Commerce and Peace;" February 2, St. Mark's Men's Club, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, on "Dreadful Dreadnaughtism and Its Remedy;" February 5, before the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' Association, at its banquet given to delegates from all parts of the United States, on "Shall We Regard Peace Dreamers as Mentally Defective?" On Sunday, February 8, he addressed the Men's Club of the Congregational Church of Ripon, Wisconsin, on "The Brotherizing of the Man Animal;" and in the afternoon of the same day, at the convocation of Ripon College (Silas Evans, president), on "The Triumph of the Peace Dream over Militarism."

Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, and Dr. Shailer Mathews are Chicago representatives on the board of trustees of Mr. Carnegie's new fund of \$2,000,000 for peace work in the churches.

On January 5 Mr. Beals resigned as director of the Central-West Department of the American Peace Society, said resignation to take effect on May 1. The resignation was accepted on January 23. On February 5, with the approval of the American Peace Society, the executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society voted to extend an invitation to Mr. Louis P. Lochner, of Madison, Wis., to become secretary of the Chicago Peace Society on or after May 1.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the American Peace Society, on February 27, it was voted to appoint Mr. Lochner director of the Central-West Department of the American Peace Society. Mr. Lochner has accepted the Chicago secretaryship, thus doubly tendered, and will assume the duties of his office on May 1.

The Chicago Peace Society has leased a larger, lighter, and pleasanter office in the same building in which it is now located, and will take possession on May 1.

The Peace Movement in Great Britain and its Present Outlook.

By Carl Heath, Secretary of the British National Peace Council.

The peace movement in Great Britain during the last few years has been passing through a period of considerable advance. Indeed, the development all along the line has been great. When one speaks of the peace movement it is, however, to be remembered that that movement is not alone represented by peace societies and their activities. The movement has a wider basis, and involves all the factors making for a saner, more rational morality in the relations of civilized communities. What would appear to be happening in England is that which is happening throughout the world—a quick and very considerable growth of what Lord Haldane has well called "Higher Nationality," or "International Sittlichkeit."

The causes of this development need not be pursued

here. It suffices to recall that the "Wonderful Century," as Alfred Russel Wallace named it, left us with such a linking up with the whole world by telegraphs, telephones, liners, railways, aeroplanes, credit systems, tourist systems, etc., in which Great Britain played a prominent part as inventor and developer, that the islanders are ceasing to think in insular terms, and relations with all the world have become the every-day facts of life and business and external and imperial politics.

Again, that the five nations included in the London-Paris-Berlin triangle, with Brussels at the center, should have entertained no less than eighty-nine international congresses last year, marks the rapidity of the growth of a world life. These congresses are both peace in the concrete and peace in thought and expression of thought. A great gathering of the medical men and women of the world meeting in London last August gives, through its president, emphatic expression of its desire for peace; the co-operators of the world meet in Glasgow the next month, and do the same in half a dozen European languages, and this is repeated at one big gathering after another.

The regularly organized peace movement has felt the strong influence of this growing sentiment and these growing factors in the life of the country. Three years ago the National Peace Council represented twenty organizations. It now represents forty. Moreover, many new and powerful bodies are being formed, such as the Friends' Northern Peace Board, the West Riding Peace Federation, the Jewish Peace Society, and the Norman Angell Leagues in such centers as Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle, Leeds, and Cambridge. Thus a strong force for peace is being built up, and the immediate prospect is a good one.

Action taken by the National Peace Council during 1911-13 on two important questions, viz: Anglo-German relations and armaments, in circularizing the chambers of commerce, shows in the results in both cases that the problem of peace is becoming more and more vital to business men. As the German Ambassador said at Bradford on January 16 last, "There are no stronger supporters of good and friendly relations with all their neighbors than business men."

But although the outlook is indeed one to encourage the workers, it would be foolish to underrate the forces opposing.

The immense possibilities which the trade in armaments offer have been seized upon by keen traders in Great Britain, and many millions of capital have been sunk in a dozen powerful syndicates for armament manufacture. This industry is one of the greatest of the dangers we have to face, for its interests ramify through the whole of society. Not merely are the rich classes dependent for some of the best paying shares in the market on the thriving of this trade, but an ever-increasing army of workers in Newcastle, on the Clyde, in Birmingham, Sheffield, and elsewhere look to the building of battleships, to gun-making, armor-plate manufacture, projectiles, explosives, rifles, etc., for their daily bread.

And all this increasing manufacture of weapons of war creates its corresponding product of fear. We have two marines to every German one, and spend two dollars on our navy to every one spent by Germany on hers; yet our people have been sedulously taught to fear a German invasion. We have a million men throughout the

Empire learning the trade of the soldier, yet the demand for conscription is vehemently put forward by our generals and ex-proconsuls. Statesmen and the press, seeking popularity, feed the "patriotic" flame, and the common people are half persuaded, and often fully persuaded, of the need for more and ever more arms and armaments. We have to meet these two well-entrenched opposing forces—financial interests and irrational fear.

One other difficulty may be touched upon—the astonishing want of general knowledge of international politics. Even members of Parliament so lack the "international mind" that they are often helplessly in the hands of astute political leaders. And this creates difficulties in the progress of such questions as the abolition of the right of naval capture, the preparation for the Third Hague Conference, and foreign policy generally.

But the trend of the world's forces is with the pacifists. Organized labor in England is solidly on the side of peace; the business world, the chambers of commerce, the commercial men, are determined for peace; the brotherhoods, the co-operators, the more liberal Christian churches, the teachers, are all for peace. No responsible body in England dare more than excuse war. Even our soldiers proclaim themselves the guardians of peace. The world order advances swiftly, and I believe that the progress made both has been and will be more and more rapid with each succeeding new year.

The Sanction of International Public Opinion.*

By Hon. William Dudley Foulke.

How far has public opinion an international existence?

Public opinion is more immediately definite and effective in smaller units than in larger ones. It can make itself felt in the tribe, the school, the village, more quickly and perhaps more powerfully than in a great nation, and international public opinion, or world opinion, is not yet as strong as national public opinion. It is confined to fewer objects; it is of later origin and more rudimentary. We cannot doubt that it exists among the more enlightened nations; yet it is none too strong even here. While the mutual jealousies of the powers were enough to induce them to intervene and protect the Turks in Constantinople from the advance of the Bulgarians, yet the public opinion of Europe was not strong enough to induce these powers, or any of them, to lift a hand to stay the slaughter among the Balkan peoples in the war that broke out after the peace with Turkey, and which today counts among its victims many scores of thousands of human beings. It may be strong enough, however, to induce the most highly developed nations not wantonly to break the clear terms of a solemn treaty, and perhaps strong enough to prevent a nation which has voluntarily submitted a case to arbitration from repudiating a decree of the arbitrators, if the decision be reasonably just and no very vital interest be affected. Nations might well look with contempt upon a litigant who

* From an address delivered before the meeting of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, held in Washington, D. C., December 6, 1913.